THE PENDING CANVASS. At Council Bluffs, Iowa, there was on the 20th The Oneida (N. Y.) Dispatch favors the nom-

The Oncida (N. Y.) Dispatch layors the nom-ation of Gen. Sickles as Governor of New-York. Grant and Colfax have a strong advocate in The Eric (Penn.) Dispatch, a paper hitherto non-partisan, but now on the right side.

A German Republican paper is about to be established at Manitowoc, Wis., with Otto Troemel as editor.

The Fall River (Mass.) News begins an article on the Vice-Presidency thus: "It is a matter of profound gratifude to Almighty God that the Republican party has had the good sense to nominate a decent man for the second office in the national gift."

A Western paper says: "The Chicago Times admits a big crowd at the Convention, but adds that there was no enthusiasm. Looking from a Democratic standpoint it is not strange it should think so. A Democrat can see no enthusiasm where there is no one drunk."

The Albany (Ga.) News, encouraged by the fact that ir South-western Georgia the negroes generally roted for the Democratic text, says: "We profoundly seem to reason longer to oppose negro suffrage."

The Pain (Pa.) Dispatch, under its new man-

The Erio (Pa.) Dispatch, under its new man-gement, abandons its prefixisting "independent" posi-on, runs up the Republican flag and pledges itself for fective service in promoting the election of Grant and

As an example of the reception of the news of the nominations at Chicago, it is stated that the Congretational Association of Michigan, which was in session at ort Huron at the time the news was received, suspended to proceedings and sang the Doxology in the midst of he greatest enthusiasm. John C. Breckinridge is wanted in Kentucky

Potroleum V. Nasby proposes to put him up as a com-promise candidate between Pendleton and Chase. It will not do; Horatio Seymour is lying in wait for that compromise position. That is why he declines to be a A large and enthusiastic ratification meeting

of the Republicans of Janesville, Wis., was held on the sth. The campagn was opened by the Hon. Matt H. Sarpenter, who delivered a most eloquent speech of early two hours duration, holding the large audience in grapt attention, and frequently calling forth great ap-lause. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for frant and Colfax.

The Dayton Ledger, Vallandigham's organ, says of that branch of the Democratic party which it represents: "If a "War Democrat' of the Marble-Halpine-flaunting he' school is chosen standard-bearer of the party, his defeat is inevitable, because the wing known as the Peace Democrats will not support him; if at all, at The State Guard of Harrisburg, Pa.,

The State Guard of Harrisourg, Fa-, is gratified to learn from a friend that James Graham of Aliegheny City, and ex-Speaker f the State Senate, has no opposition for rejection. We are heartly giad to record this fact, as peaker Graham is among the few men whose legislative areer is untainted by charge or suspiciou, and, therefore, his reflection will be a guarantee of three more ears fair and able service to his constituents—an assurears fair and able service to his constituents-an onesty it the Legislature as essential to prosperity ing the people."

A CARD FROM MR. CULVER.

DEAR SIR: When invited to address the organiza n over which you preside, I was informed it was in the Congrustional strict which had sent me to Chicago as its delegate, and I had suplly indorsed by Gen. Grant.
Since that invitation I have been more fully advised as to the

er organization, and of the means it has thought proper to use in at-ning that object; and after reading the remarks, at a recent ratificaogenful to Gov. Fenton-whose nomination they had so excuestly and merably labored to secure—I could not listen to their repetition without cour platform on that occasion. I am no "Conservative," but a recognized Radical. He so kind as to have my name withdrawn from your me Very truly yours, E. D. CULVER, No. 114 Nassau-st

Missouri For Pendleton.

The Democratic State Convention of Missouri, held in St. Louis on Thursday, did not instruct its delegates to the National Convention on the question of a Presidential candidate, but a impority of them are ardently for Mr. Pendleton, and it is understood that the united vote of the State will be given to him. This, if we count Michigan in the same direction, closes up the North-West, and makes it solid for Pendleton.

[Chicago Times.]

NOT ONE.

We have carefully watched our numerous exchanges received since the Impeachment trial has been MISSOURI FOR PENDLETON.

inges received since the Impeachment trial has been agress, and we are glad to observe that not a single, by Republican paper justifies the conduct of the Semators who have betrayed their party in the hour of that, such sans the fact with the fact of affairs and feel deeply grieved at their betrayal. They will avenge the wrongs perpetrated upon them at the next election, and express a determination to poll a larger majority than ever for Grant and Colfax. [Harrisburg Telegraph.]

ever for Grant and Colfax. [Harrisburg Telegraph.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

A correspondent who professes to speak by the eard states that Mr. Carl Schurz could not induce the Committee on Resolutions at Chicago to anost his resolution fruring "the remoral of the disqualifications and restrictions imposed upon the late Rockel in the same measures as their spire of heralty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the lord people." The Convention adopted it, however, with scarcely a sign of dissent.

Mr. Schurz met, by invitation, with the Committee on Resolutions. After he presented his amendatory clauses to the Convention, a member of the Committee, a most trustworthy man, expressed to us surprise that the amendancuis had not been suggested to the Committee, assuring us that if they had been they would have been accepted at once. The platform owes its admirable shape and balance mainly to Mr. Thompson of Indiana.

[Pitteburgh-Gazette.

COLLECTOR SMYTHE NOT A POLITICIAN. The New-York Nation expresses what a great many people have doubtiess felt, in saying that Collector smythe of New-York ought to resign unless he can bring some evidence to show that Mr. Weed's testimony is inserved. But Mr. Smythe is very much misjudged if it is supposed he would allow such a trifling thing as evidence of his willingness to engage in bribery to lead him to give up his office. Those who remember Mr. Hulburd's report are aware that evidence of a much more damaging character hardly disturbed his equanimity, and certainly did not lead to his withdrawal from the office he has disgraced. It would be too much to expect Mr. Johnson to adopt harsh measures with one who displayed such zend to secure his acquittal, and no one but Mr. Johnson is responsible for his continuance in office. It will be remembered that one reason why he was selected for the office and promptly confirmed was that he was "no politician."

(Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

"Democratic Doctrine."—Under this gene-

"DEMOCRATIC DOCTRINE."—Under this general head, we find the following in different Democratic newspapers:
"Resolved. That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negreculars, Cohia Democratic Resolutions, 1963.

newspapers:

"Resolved. That we are opposed, both in principle and policy, to negro
suffrage."—[Ohio Democratic Resolutions, 1953.

"Resolved. That under the action of the State of South Corolins, heretofore taken, we recognize the colored population of the State as as intelligent element of the body politic, and as such, in person and propsay, childred to full and equal protection under the State Constitution
and laws. And that, as citizens of South Carolina, we decian our willingages, when we have the power, to grant thom, with proper qualifications as to property and intelligence, the right of suffrage. "—[South Carolins Democratic Resolutions, 1868.

"Resolved. That the right of suffrage shall be limited to the white
race in this countr." "[Illinois Democratic Resolutions, 1868.

"A vary large forchlight procession of Democratic suppers are marching through the streats while I write. I have addressed an immense andience in the Court-house Square—the larger proportion being negroes.
Proclaim it throughout Upper Georgia that everything is anfe-bour
anfe, peace sectored Democraty, triumphant,"—[Letter of B. H. Hill, a
leading Democratin Georgia, April 31, 1868.

"We have a word for our colored citizens who are anxions to vote for
Governor at the ensuing election. Your prof-saed friends have nomimated a man of the name of Indicate for that office, and it largin that
you peaks your heads of the color of the color."—[Savannia News of Democratic, April, 1868.

"You peaks your heads of the pour prof-saed friends have nomimated a man of the hame of Indicate for that office, and it largin that
you peaks your heads of the laws of the laws of the pour
auffrages."—[Savannia News of Democratic, April, 1868.

"You peaks your democratic that system choice."

"You peaks your democratic that system choice."

"You peaks your democratic that system choice."

"You pays your moster and you takes your choice."

The find a fit candidate, it is not necessary to look beyond the ranks of the Democratic party. Within a are many prominent citizens whose takents, character, and reputation would render them acceptable to all who took solely to qualification in their preference of a candidate. Pennsylvana can, and probably will, present such a candidate to the Nominating Convention in Judge Asa Packer of Carbon County. No man possesses qualities that will more highly recommend him to general confidence. He is a calm, asgacious, thoughtful man, of the cast of mind to which statesmanship is but the wider application of principles that have been alphied, successfully, in less extended spheres of action, dudge Packer is widely known in Pennsylvania and the adjacent States, and wherever known is respected and admired. In his conceition with great public improvements, his intelligence has placed him in the front rank of the men who have developed the resources of our country. From small beginnings he has acquired wealth, which is displayed, not in personal estentation, but in a noble liberalty in the cause of education and humanity. The Lehigh University is a monument of his generosity; it owes to him alone its existence and its ample endowment. He has been scarcely less munificent to other objects of public utility. His spotless integrity, his known prudence and experience in the conduct of affairs, secure public confidence. His sound political principles give the assurance that we need, against arbitrary encroachment on public liberty, an innovation on the constitutional frame of government which constitution of the States.

[Philadelphia Age.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

the names of one delegate for the Cengressional District in which it is located, and two for the State at large. From the names thus selected the Committee will appoint three gentlemen, having the highest number of votes. Should this plan be deemed impracticable or inexpedient, it will be necessary to call a Convention, for the purpose of fitting up our delegation. This matter is brought before the people in order that some expression of their wishes may be given. The Democratic Clabs throughout the State are requested to respond to the Executive Committee promptly. promptly.
Wade Hampton, J. P. Thomas, Jos. Daniel Pope, F.
W. McMaster, Wm. M. Shannon, and S. McGowan, Com-

M. E. GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE LAY DELEGATES QUESTION-RECONSTRUC-TION OF THE M. E. CHURCH IN THE SOUTH.

The great question of this session of the General Conference is that of so changing the form of government as to admit laymen into the General and Annual Conferences. It is this change that The Methodist, an ably-edited weekly of New-York, specially advocates. The change is claimed as a matter of right to the laity, duty of the ministry, and a measure fraught with good to the entire church. The present arrangement is regarded by some as infimed to the spirit of the free institutions of the country, as undemocratic, and capable of being made very oppressive upon the people. Nor isit a new subject of anxiety and agitation. It has been agitated more or less 40 years, and once was a principal cause of a large secession from the denomination. The lay delegationists seem to have the sympathy of the public and of a large majority of the traveling preachers, but the people have not so generally desired it. About 25,000 petitions in its favor have been presented at this session of the Conference, and about 1,500 remonstrances against it. This, however, is no fair test, in as much as many have not agitated the subject, and others have resolved to leave the Conference to act or not act, as it may deem best. ral Conference is that of so changing the form of govern-

or no occasion for lay delegation, masmuch as the preachers went without a call and often labored without a constituency, while the purely spiritual functions of their calling alone employed them. Now, the case is different. Large financial enterprises for missions, education, church extension, book and newspaper publishing, etc., brings into requisition the practical business sagacity, experience, and sympathy of laymen, and hence the general desire, minong our intelligent members and preachers, for the introduction of lay delegation into the M. E. Church, as part of its prudential economy. Arguments on the subject were made by Dr. E. O. Haven, President of Michigan University; Rev. S. Merrill, of the Ohio Conference; Drs. Hunter and Cartwright, of Illinois; Rev. A. Wheeler, of Ohio; Dr. Lowrey, of Cincinnati; Rev. G. Haven, of Boston; Dr. J. McCintock and D. Curry, of New-York; Rev. C. Munger, of Maine, and some others. The principal question was upon the legality of the proposed change, all expressing a feadiness to adopt it when the people express a desire therefor. A plan was presented by Bishop Ames for the organization of a house of lay-delegates, which should have a coordinate legislative authority with the General Conference. All these plans were then referred to a special committee, consisting of leading men of both sides of the question, with the hope of being able to harmonize upon a plan that would obviate all the objections raised, or that could be legitimately presented. This morning the Committee reported a plan that met with great favor. After a tew remarks by Dr. Porter, it was adopted almost unanimously, only three persons voting against it, and 235 in be legitimately presented. This morning the Committee reported a plan that met with great favor. After a few remarks by Dr. Porter, it was adopted almost unanimously, only three persons voting against it, and 235 in its favor. It preposes to submit the subject to the people, with a plan which seems quite fair in its provisions, and the legal question is to be presented to the annual Conferences for their action. Now, if the people so vote, lay representation is merally certain in the M. E. Church. The interests of the work in the South were presented by the Committee on the State of the Church, and a weekly religious paper was ordered at New-Orleans, one at Charleston, S. C., and another at Knoxville or Nashville, in Tennessee, and for that purpose the book agents at Cincinnati were authorized to expend \$2,000 annually for each, over and above the income which they might produce. The Missionary and Church Extension Societies were also instructed to liberally supply the work. That it may be more fully understood, it should be said that this work is to a great extent presented in the interest and for the beneall of the freedmen who are flocking to the old M. E. Church by hundreds and thousands. If the people will second the efforts of the church, the result will be sublime and glorious, as the strong hand of Methodism shall lift the despised and ignorant race from superstition and sin to intellectual and spiritual light, and prepare them for a high literary and political position in this great and growing republic. Reconstruction will doubtless be thus facilitated on a sound and permanent basis.

The Freedmen's Ald Society of the M. E. Church is cognate and cooperative with these, having almost the same utilimate object in view, and may possibly be merged into one or both of the above-mamed organizations; but, if not, it is safe to say there will be no conflict of inrisdiction or waste of strength by both occupying the same field to the neglect of others.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION—MR. NASBY ATTENDS IT AND GETS ON A HEAVY DISGUST—A LECTURE ON DEMOCRACY.

POST OFFIS, CONFEDERT X ROADS.

(Which is in the State uv Kentucky, May 24, 1868.)

I wilz at Chicago one day, and that one day satisfied me. My ears was stanned with 'rors for Grant; whichever way I turned my eyes I saw nothing but Grant badges and Grant modals; the bands waz all playin the Star Spangled Bander and sich, and even the street organ grindors hed attooned their lyres to the same Ablishum melodies.

On my arrival I askt a vishus boy (wich I knowd waz Dimekratic, from the fact that his little shirt wood hev hung out uv his little pants of he'd hed any shirt), of he cood show me where the Ablishum Convension waz a holdin itself.

"Certinly I kin, my old buffer," sed he. "It's in that yer bildin," pintin, ez he spoke, to a ruther gorgus edifice with a steeple to it.

I entered it, and wuz surprised, not only at the fewness uv the delegates on the floor, but at ther pecoolyer appearance. They didn't look like delegates to any Convension I hed ever attended. They noses wuz n't uv the color I hed ben accustomed to. They wuz all solemn lookin chaps with gold spectacles, black coats, high foreheds and white neckerchers. "Is this," thot I to myself, "the uniform delegates wear at Republikin convensions!" At this pint I turned to a man sittin beside me, and in an undertone askt wich wuz ahed on the last ballot, Colfax or Wade!

"Sir," sed he, "are you a Johnson pestmaster!"

"I am," sed I defiantly. "How didst determine that pint!"

"Hy yoor breath," sed he. "Yoor mistaken in the place, my frend. This is a Methodist conference."

"That wikked and perverse boy hed intensheily de-

"By yoor breath," sed he. "Yoor mistaken in the place, my frend. This is a Methodist conference." That wikked and perverse boy hed intenshuelly de-

on my return we wuz a settin in Bascom's a discussin On my return we wuz a settin in Bascom's a discussin the nominashens. Deckin Pogram wuz indignant, "Good Heavens!" said he, with horrors in his sainted face, "Kin it be that men perfessin nashnel views wood offer sich an insult to Kentucky ez to nominate sich a man ez Grant, who, sword in hand, devastatid her fertile fields and piled the bodies uv her nootral sons who resisted his advance mountains high? Kin it be that—"
"Easy, Deckin," replied I, "stiddy! stiddy! Don't take posishen rashly. It ain't improbable that we may hev to nominate Hancock or some other soljer. In that event—but I've sed enuff."
"Well, at all evence," sed the Deckin, "its a most hoo-

nominate Hancock of some other soler. In that event—but I've sed enuff."

"Well, at all evence," sed the Deekin, "its a most hoomiliatin thing to hev thrown in our faces a infamous proposishen to pay a debt inkurred in a infamous attempt to subjoogate us—to pledge our labor to pay a debt unconstitoosanally inkurred, and un—"
"Deekin," sed I, "yoor zeal I do admire, but yoor reely indiscreet. It may be found necessary in order to carry Noo-York to nominate Belmont's man, who will be pledged to this very thing. Go a little slow."

"Well, however that may be, it's a burnin shame to throw into Kentucky's face a Abolishnist—two uv em in fact—and—"

"Well, however that may be, it's a burnin shame to throw into Kentucky's face a Abolishnist—two uv em in fact—and—"
"Deekin," (I spoke this time severely) "yoor very indiscreet to-day. It's possible, and I may say probable, that that noble patriot, Cheef Justis Chase, who hez bin a friteful Ablishnist, and who, ef he runs, will, for obvus reasons, make us swaller at the beginn a porshen uv his heresies, may be our candidate. Say nothin, Deckin, that yoo'l hev to take back."
Feelin that rite here wux a splendid chance for an improvin discourse on the nacher, objicks, and aims uy democracy, I opened out onto em.

"Dimocrisy." I remarkt, "is distinguished cheefly for its elasticity in adaptin means to ends. One wood suppose that Post-Offis is its cheef end. In one sense it is, Dimocrisy is willin to sacrifice any thing which it hex for Post-Offis. It might raise Deckin Pogram's ire to sejest the nonimashen uv Hancock, on akkeunt uv his slawterins, or Beimont's candidate on account uv his insistin on paying off the Nashnel Debt, or Chase who hez bin in his day suspected uv bein tainted with Ablishinism. But my brethring let it be remembered that success is the main objick. Success is wat Bascom wante, that I, bein continyood in offis, may hev the means to pay for the likker I consoom, and to avoid the necessity nv bein continyood ify rekested to chalk it down, which practions, and Revenoo offisers with which be kin divide the profits uv the \$1 tax on the whisky he makes, and Deckin Pogram wants success that he may continyoo to hev Assessors. Collectors, and Revenoo offisers with which be kin divide the profits uv the \$2 tax on the whisky he makes, and Deckin Pogram wants success that he may hev his niggers agin, or at least that he may hev the privilege of hirin em for \$4 per month, deductig 25 cents per day for each day's absence, without no Burow offiser or other military satrap haugin about to molest or make afraid. Success is the main pint, and ef Hancock is the way, walk ye inte-of chase or Seymour is the way,

been scarcely less munificent to other objects of public utility. His spotless integrity, his known prudence and experience in the conduct of affairs, secure public confidence. His sound political principles give the assurance that we need, against arbitrary sheroachment on public liberty, an innovation on the constitutional frame of government which constitutes the Union of the States.

[Philadelphia Age.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CALL FOR A DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Central Executive Committee have received information that each State will be entitled, in the factor of the States as it has Representatives in Congress. This will give to this State it delegates: four from the State at large, and eight from the Congressional Districts. The recent Convention here appointed but six delegates, and the Executive Committee to not feel authorized to fill up our State may have her full representation, some action must be taken by the people. The Central Claib in each Election District might seed to the Executive Committee.

and Dixon swore, when they started at Philadelphia, that they never cood go into the ranks uv the Dimocrisy; in a year they wuz makin speeches for us in Con-

ray: In a conclosed my remarks, my circle all agreed that it wuz safe to take whatever we cood git from the enemy, and we retired, I feelin that whatever other localities nite do, the Corners wuz safe. Wat an outrage it is, though, that the Ablishnists nominated sich a man for Vice-President ez to make Grant perfectly safe from bein removed ez Liuken wuz. Ef he's elected he'll serve out his time sure.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY; P. M.,

(Wich is Postmaster.)

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA. MOVEMENTS OF GEN. MOSQUERA - THE NEW PRESIDENT - THE FINANCIAL SITUATION -MINING INTERESTS.

By the arrival of the steamer Talca, yesterday, from Guayaquil and intermediate ports, I am in re-ceipt of very late interior news. On the sailing of the ceipt of very late interior news. On the sailing of the Talca from Bueneventura great excitement existed among the merchants and the populace of the place, on account of the expected arrival of ex-President Mosquera from Peru. I have it from good authority that the Governor of Bueneventura had received letters from the grand general announcing his early arrival, and calling upon him to give him his support. Many of the more conservative of the population, fearing an onthreak if Mosquera should arrive unopposed, called upon the Governor and asked him what measures he intended to take in view of the alarming state of the situation. The Governer, with much nonchalance, informed them as everybody was in favor of the grand general and his cause, he did not expect to do anything, but let things take their course. The feeling in favor of the exiled general is strong throughout the whole of the State of Cauca, and it needs no prophet to fortell that if Mosquera sets his foot upon Colombian soil it will be the signal for a general revolution throughout the Republic. An agent has already been traveling for months past throughout the country with documents and dispatches to the friends of his cause, who are eagerly awaiting the signal to make a grand demonstration in favor of thely beloved chieftain. You may, therefore, look for an early outbreak in this Republic. The fires of civil war have hardly been quenched, and peace is scarcely established, before the distant thunders of approaching war make themselves heard. Mosquera has never admitted the legality of his imprisonment and exile, and he declares himself to-day the constitutional President of Colombia. His enemies from the day when they proclaimed war against him. It is eight years to-day that this same Gen. Mosquera, then penniless and almost friendless, landed on the shores of Cauca. The whole Republic was his enemy; but, with that stubborn perseverance which characterices him, and which deserved a better cause, he became, after four years of sangulary strife, the Talca from Bueneventura great excitement existed among litical situation otherwise is in a very satisfacto

a victor?

The political situation otherwise is in a very satisfactory condition. The new President, Santos Gutierrez, inspires confidence, and from the tenor of his inaugural and his subsequent acts, it is evident that his policy will be a pacific and conclinatory one.

The manufacturers (their number is small) have petitioned Congress to increase the tariff on all manufactures imported from abroad that can be produced in the country, to such a figure as to make their importation prohibitory. But their request has not been acceded to. It has been proposed to embargo the annual payments made to the Government by the Panama Railroad Company for 20 years, to cover the claims of foreign creditors. This has given the alarm to people, and many native financiers are out in print with ways and means by which the Government can avoid Scylla, but they make no provision for the Charybdis which is beyond. Take it as you will, this Republic is m a bad way in regard to its finances, and, as no light dawns upon the native mind as how best to escape the dangers that threaten, it is most likely that national bankruptey will sooner or later overtake the country.

A valuable salt mine has been discovered in Chucuri

likely that national bankruptcy will solve to lace take the country.

A valuable salt mine has been discovered in Chucuri in the State of Santander, and near by a petroleum spring yielding a very superior quality of oil, was found.

Mining is receiving much attention from the people of Antioquia. This is one of the most populous and fertile States, but, owing to had roads, they cannot export anything, and hence they confine themselves to mining interests. Much capital is invested, and the yield of the precious metals is considerable. During the month of March last the total product of gold was \$132,144 50; of allows \$1.67% total \$148,219 50.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CHICAGO AND THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL

SIR: In behalf of many delegates and visitors to the late Republican National Convention, I protest against any more of these convocations being held in Chicago, until the people of that city, and especially those whose business it is to see to it, know how to treat strangers attracted to their city better than they did on the 20th and 21st of May last. Chicago was selected for the second time as the scene of a National Convention only on the strong promises of its citizens that they would outdo their sister cities. Cincinnati and St. Louis, in all arrangements necessary for the business of the delegates, and the comforts and pleasures of visitors. That such promises were not fulfilled was notorious to every one. In the first place, the building chosen for the convention is too small, and in every way unantied for the purpose. Delegates and visitors were haddled together like sardines in a bex, and thousands of people were left outside, simply because there was no chance to pack them closer inside. There were many who had come hundreds of miles to witness the convention, who saw no more of it than those who were a thousand miles away. A wigwam should have been built which would have accommodated all. From the bottle keepers the people suffered more than from all others. strangers attracted to their city better than they did on which would have accommodated all. From the hotel keepers the people suffered more than from all others. They promised more and provided less than any other class. Their charges went up, while their room accommodation and bills of fare went down. This is especially so of the Sherman House, who had the knack of turning small bedrooms into what they called pariors, and charring about 500 per cent more therefor than they should have done. In a word the arrangements of the committee of citizens were incomplete and pleased no one, and the extortions of the hotel proprietors far beyond that practiced at the most aristocratic watering-place in the country. Let us have our next convention in a city which will take a pride in being honored, and hot in one where the mercenary motives are the only ones which prevail. A Delegate.

New-Fork, June 12.**

and which can only be done but by voting for other parts of the country making appropriations for the same purpose.

I do not think it necessary in opposing a measure to adopt the O'Gorman style of statement, which is an occan of fiction and imagination, with a small reaf of truth marked doubtful in the charts. This economical public functionary stated at a meeting of young Democrats a few nights since that the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau were \$56,000,000 per annum, and they were only \$4,397.854 39 from its commencement in 1805. He also stated that there were \$5,000 soldiers at an expense of \$150,000,000 per annum kept in the South to overawe them, when the fact is there are not 19,000 in all these, 23 per cent of which are employed in keeping the Indians in order. I will send you, in a few days, the exact number of troops and the expense of maintaining them.

Kete York, May 28, 1868.**

MR. DOUGLAS AND MRS. LINCOLN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I observe in the New-York papers of recent date, in referring to a publication called "Behind the Curtain," purporting to give incidents in the private the Curtain," purporting to give incidents in the private life of the late President Lincoln, prominence is given to a statement in said book that the late Stephen A. Douglas was a rival for the hand of Mrs. Lincoln, and was rejected, &c. As the intimate personal and political friend of Judge Douglas for many years, familiar with him from his settlement in Illinois until his death, permit me to say that the story is, like many others in said book, a sheer fabrication, as Judge D. had not the honor of Mrs. L.'s acquaintance until some time after her narriage. It is within the personal knowledge of the writer of this that a good many of the sensational incidents of the book are purely fictions of the brain, inserted, no doubt, to make it sell, but having no foundation whatever in fact, as is well known in this city. In so far as one of its statements seeks to grarify public pruriency at the expense of the dead, I desire to vindicate his memory by exposing its falsity. exposing its falsity.

Springfield, Ill., May 12, 1868.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Pribune.
Sin: Your article headed "Work in our City" is, in my opinion, the way we must look at the work before us in this great and corrupt city. Would it not be well, in addition to the precautionary measures alluded to by you, to protect us against illegal voters; to alluded to by you, to protect us against illegal voters; to have some stanch Republican, who cannot be bought, to be present and see who applies to be naturalized, and take his name and residence and date of arrival in this country! Are there no lists by which we can compare the usame of the applicant who desires to be naturalized on which his name will appear as having reached here! Or is it not practicable to trace his arrival! I think as a native-born citizen of these United States, I am obliged to prove my birth, date, and place, that all foreigners should give us some proof other than irresponsible people's words that so-and-so arrived at such and such a time. Detectives in the Naturalization office would prevent many such cases, and save us our State. vent many such cases, and save us our State.

New-York, May 29, 1868.

THE DEVOTIONAL SINGING MEETING.

To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: The Devotional Singing Meeting held in the Fulton-st. Church has proved a very decided success. Every Monday evening several hundred people are assembled there, and the earnestness with which they enter into the exercises shows that there is a fascination

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20 .- The acquittal of

WORCESTER, June 2.—The funeral of the ven-Worcester, June 2.—The funeral of the venerable ex-Gov. Lincoln took place at noon to-day. Business was generally suspended, and flags were at hairmast. The Independent Corps of Cadets, accompanied by Brown's Brigade Band, performed escort duty. In the procession were Gov. Bullock and staff, the Excentive Council, and other State officials, the Worcester Light Infautry, State Guards, and various civic organizations. The pall-bearers were ex-Govs. Washburne, Clifford, and Banks, the Hon. B. F. Thomas, the Hen. Josiah Quincy, the Hon. Isaac Davis, Benjamin Butman, and John Hammond, esqs. The bells of the city were tolled during the moving of the cortege to Rural Cemetery.

The Governor has approved the act to facilitate the transmission of letters, merchandise, &c., by means of the Pneumatic Disputch, and our citizens now

have the promise of soon enjoying the most improved and The act authorizes the laying of pneumatic tubes under

rapid means of intercommunication.

The act authorizes the laying of pneumatic tubes under the streets of New-York and Brooklyn, and also under the waters of the North and East Rivers. The present enterprise contemplates the connection of the Brooklyn, Jersey City, and all our sub-post-offices with the General Post-Office, and also the erection of pneumatic letter-boxes in place of the present lamppost boxes, so that letters and parcets will be collected and delivered by air-pressure, acting on ears, which will pass along at the rate of 30 miles an hour. The mails will go back and forth between the New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City Post-Offices in from three to five minutes. Letters deposited in any of the street letter-boxes, on the pneumatic line, below Forty-second-st., will be carried to the General Post-Office or to any intermediate city station in from three to six minutes. The great benefit that will accruo to business transactions from this arrangement may be casily understood. The introduction of the pneumatic dispatch is due to the efforts of Mr. Alfred E. Beach of The Scientific American, and he may well be congratulated upon his success before the Legislature. The pneumatic dispatch was first put into practical operation last October at the American insutute Fair, and a full account of the construction and operations was then given in our columns. It is the intention of the grantees to put a short line of the pueumatic dispatch into operation within the next 90 days. The exact route has not yet been determined, but it will probably extend from the Post-Office, corner of Nassau and Liberty-sts., to the City Hall Park. If this short line is found to operate as well as is expected, the pneumatic tubes will be laid down extensively in many directions.

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Matthew Murray 250 00 Jas. Murray	00 00
Philip C. Hubbell 300 00 Thes. Morrin	377 00
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for 90 days, and the members will wear the back of monthing.

On the part of the Board of Aldermen Messrs. Hardy, Condry, Ward, Connor, McGrath, White and Miller were appointed a committee to carry out the requirements of thoresolutions. The Aldermen then adjourned.

The Board of Councilmen concurred with the Aldermen in adapting the above resolutions, and on the part of this Board Messrs. Kenney, Culkin, Henry Murray Lamb, Flynn, Cregier and Terbune were appointed to net with the Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The Board then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

THE FERNANDO WOOD LEASES.

In the case of the Mayor, &c., against Fer-In the case of the Mayor, &c., against Fernando Wood, in which judgment was rendered on Monday, Mr. O'Gorman applied to the Supreme Court General Term yesterday, for an order opening the default taken on Monday, and permitting the plaintifs to submit points. He said that when he left the court he did so, understanding that points were, to be submitted, and in gnorance of the rule against such submission. The result placed him in a false position, and would be an injury to the city. The court refused to reconsider the case as it would break their rule. Judge Sutherland, though in fayor of the rule, dissented from this as Mr. O'Gorman had no notice of it.

The Hudson County Court is engaged this reck in the hearing of jury appeals, Judge Randolph and associate Judges presiding. Judge Bedle is absent at trenton attending the Supreme Court.

In the U. S. District Court yesterday, the folowing named property was condemned by default: Four parrels of sunft tobacco, found in transit from a store in second ave., to F. H. Nolan's store, No. 39 Catherine st.; 8 barrels of distilled spirits, found at Nos. 208 and 219 Vest Seventeenth st.

West Seventeenth-st.

In the Marine Court, before Judge Alker, the case of Roche agt. Staples was heard. It was an action brought against the defendant, who is captain and part owner of the bark Helen Augier, for an assault committed on the plaintiff, on the high seas, on a voyage from Havre to this port, in the month of May. It was proved that the captain struck and beat the plaintiff, and hurt his hand, from the effects of which he is still suffering, and under treatment in hospital. The jury, after an absence of 15 minutes, returned a verdict for plaintiff for \$500. The Judge, on application of counsel, granted an extra allowance.

The Superior Court, General Term, rendered the following decisions yesterday: Jacob Bretz agt. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—Order reversed: opinions by Garvin and Monell, J. J. John Sowerby agt. Mary Russell, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Monell, J. S. Shaster Smith agt. Abraham D. A. Miller, impleaded, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs; opinion by Jones, J. Robert P. Dodge and another, assignees, &c., agt. Thomas Clyde.—Judgment affirmed, with costs to abide event; opinion by Jones agt. Geo. W. Platt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event; opinion by Jones, J. John S. Prouty agt. Clinton Rice.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Garvin, J. Leopold Mettlertadt agt, the Ninth-ave. R. R. Co.—Judgment affirmed, william A. Colt agt. Louis Planer.—Judgment affirmed, opinion by Garvin, J. John A. Bridgham agt. Lazaris Hallgarten and others.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to appellant to abide event; opinion by Jones, J. Richard W. Trundy agt. the Hartford & New-York Steamboat Co.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Monell, J. Sarah F. Hoget agt. the Guardian Life Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Monell, J. Sarah F. Hoget agt. the Guardian Life Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Monell, J. Sarah F. Hoget agt. the Guardian Life Ins. Co.—Judgment affirmed; opinion by Jones, J. The Yonkers Fire Ins. Co. agt. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event; opinion by Jones, J. The Yonkers Fire Ins. Co. agt. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide event; opinion by Jones, J. The Yonkers Fire Ins. Co. agt. The Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs; opinion by Jones, J. This disposes of all the cases argued before April General Term. 1868, Beld by Robertson, J., and Barboar and Monell, J. J.—Wilham Chalmers agt. James Wright, impleaded, &c.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered to abide the event; opinion by Jones, J. Elizabeth

In the Supreme Court, General Term, the appeal from Judge Cordozo's order appointing a receiver of the proceeds of the 40,000 shares of new stock of the Chicago and Rock Island Raifrond Company, issued in December last, was argued. The appeal book in the matter has over 600 pages beside the points on either side. The Court limited the arguments to two hours on each side. The case for the appealants defendants) was presented by Mr. O'Connor. He argued that the issue of the stock was, though made privately, male with full authority, within the limit allowed by the Company's charter, it, within the limit allowed by the Company's charter, it, within the limit allowed by the Company's charter, at the full market price and in the best manner for at the full market price and in the full market price and in the full market price and in the full m peak to-day.

The following named persons have filed pe-

with hand the hands of formed soul beliances, in the winds to the classed New Control of the con

Thomas Givan, jr., Lewis Seldner, Joseph L. Miner, Theodore T. Greenly, Geo. D. Bulen, Wm. A. Archer, Stephen C. Lynes, Henry L. Case, Robert L. Hasbrouck, Peter Haulenbeck, Frank R. Sherwin, Daniel Talmage, Henry C. Baldwin, James Dooley, John D. Schufeit, Morris Simous, Michael Taylor, Elihu Swett, Lorenzo S. Laugton, Wolf Samuels, Wm. E. Dafnat, James H. Anderson, John Alliger, Jr., Thos. N. Stanton, John A. Cormack, Henry F. Platt, Wm. J. Bell, Robert Yelverton, Isaac Kauffer, Hiram Huston, George Slack Chapin, Stephen H. Leggett, Roberdiam Herzuess, Lyman H. Dowey, Adolphus Sinsheimer, Wm. L. Smith, Wm. H. Maitland.

stealing a shawl, a dress, and other wearing appart from Mary Dougherty of No. 411 East Ninth-st., who gav her ledging for a night... Erwin Ensmann and Elizabet Haller were united in the bonds of wedlock.

In Justice Cornwell's Court, Brooklyn, Theo-

In Justice Eamea's Court, Brooklyn, Henry Miller was fined \$10 for discharging a pistol out of a window at No. 20 Cook-st., where he was attending a christening, the contents of the pistol injuring a Mrs. Lowry who was passing on the other side of the street at the time.

... Frederick Specht was fined \$10 for having in a quarrel with one Louenhaufer cut him in the head with some instrument.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Re-

John Kerrigan went into Henry P. Vohlinger's

In Recorder Aldridge's Court, Hudson City,

In Recorder Aldridge's Court, Hudson City, Anthony Columbus, a resident of New York, was arraigned yesterday forenoon for committing an unprovoked and felonious assault on Edward Bremm, a respectable citizen and provietor of a vineyard in this place. It appears that on Monday evening the men were in Wagoner's lager beer saloon, near the Five Corners, where they had an argument, when, as alleged, the prisoner without any provocation walked up and deali Bremm a powerful blow over the left eye with some hlust instrument, inflicting a severe wound. The physician who dressed the wound said that had the blow taken effect half an inch forther back, it would undoubtedly have caused instant desth, Columbus was committed to the County Jail to await the action of the next Grand Jury... Ou Monday afternoon, three Hudson City roughs entered Chas. F. Feech's photograph gallery, in Washington Village, and had their pictures taken in a group, for which they tendered in payment a \$2 bill of the Bullion Bank, Washington. Mr. F. not liking the appearance of the bill, went out to ascertain its character, when he learned that it was a photograph counterfelt, and on returning the fellows had fled. Fortunately, he had an imperfect picture of them, which he delivered to Chief Robinson, who recognized them, and during the night effected their arrest. Their names are Thomas McFadden, wm Burke, and Stephen Allen, well-known roughs of Hudson County authorities, there being indictments against them for being concerned in the Lizzie McKeon rape case, some 18 months ago. Recorder Aldridge committed the accused to the county jail.

In the United States District Court, Southern

and Roger Lang et al., removing seized whisky; James Beil and Edgar Burnton, embezzling letters from the Post-Offlee; John Osbrey, Richard E. Lefferts, Rutland W. Nevine, and Christian Riddle, making a fraudulent bond; James McDermott, Patrick Connolly, and William Heitman, fillett distilling; Ferdinand Salzberger et al., conspiracy to defraud the United States, and removing whisky to a place other than a bonded warehouse; Ira Barber, et al., doing business as a eigar manufacturer without a license; Thomas R. Gordon & Thomas S. Fitch, fraudulent removal of distilled spirits; Alexander Ross et al., making false Internal Revenue returns; Owen Keenan et al., removing whisky from a distillery to a place other than a bonded warehouse; Daniel Messmore et al., conspiring to defraud the United States, and other offenses under the Revenue Laws (4 cases); James W. Winter, forging a Paymrster's check; James Arnold and Garniss E. Baker, embezzling the funds of a National Bank. The following-named defendants pleaded gulity, and were remanded for sentence: John Smith, making counterfeit five cent coin; Edward DeWitt and Martha Robinson (colored), forging papers to defraud the United States; Louisa Miller, uttering counterfeit fractional notes. About 30 other persons who have not yet been arrested, have been indicted for various offenses.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Jus-

persons who have not yet been arrested, have been indicted for various offeuses.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Justice Hogan committed a young man, James Muroby by name, for having, in company with a confederate, robbed Mr. William De Lander of No. 56 Henry-st of a watch and a small amount of money. Mr. De Lander was standing, yesterday morning, waiting for a car, at the corner of Park-row and Ann-st., when the prisoner came up and entered into friendly conversation with him. Soon afterward an unknown man came up, and thrust Mr. De Lander violently back upon a stoop, and, white down. Murphy rifled his pockets. The thieves then attempted to escape, but Murphy was captured. None of the stoica property was found on him, but he land a large clasp kuife with an open blade. —An examination was held at the Tombs, yesterday, in the case of Wm. McCornnek, Wm. B. Gage, and John Fortune, who were arrested several days ago, on the complaint of Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph C. Briscoe, of Charlestown, Mass., who accuses them of having won from him, at the gaming house No. 818 Broadway, on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of May, the sun of \$700. The complainant was cross-examined at considerable length, and admitted that he had been in the habit of playing "faro" for many years past. The money won from him was temporarily left with him to give to a gentleman, and strolling into the gaming house, he was induced to risk, and lost it. Counsel attempted to show that the complainant admitted that he had been in the habit of playing "faro" for many years past. The money won from him was temporarily left with him to give to a gentleman, and strolling into the gaming house, he was induced to risk, and lost it. Counsel attempted to show that the complainant had been dismissed from the army for peculation. Complainant admitted that he had been for a time confined in the old capitol prison. The further examination was then adjourned to Friday next. David Klpp, a stage driver, was yesterday committed for having stoien \$40 worth of rope, th

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY. SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TREE.—Held by BARNAMO, P. J., SUTHER LAND and CARDOZO, J. J. Court opens at 10; a. m.

SUPHREN COURT—GENERAL TO. J. J. Court opens at 10g a. m.

Non enumerated motions.

SUPHREN COURT—CERCUIT.—Held by Ingalls J. Court opens at 10g a. m.

10 a.

4575. Meyers act. Libean.

1322. Clark & Patent Nt. & Fire Reg.
Co. art. Loumis.

1539. Stott agt. M. J. Steambeat Co.
Grephma Quit Perrasecond and long from the common Pleas Court.—Court opens at 105. Grand et al. R. Co.
Suppman Court.—Special Thins—Held by Danishs, J. m. non of Part H. of Common Pleas Court.—Court opens at 102 m. Deniurers.

17. Thison agt. Shaw, &c.
22. Schepplers agt. Preuss. &c.
23. Schepplers agt. Preuss. &c.
24. Platt. were agt. Carford.
25. Part. Merc., agt. Crawford.
26. Platt. Recr., agt. Crawford.
27. Part. Recr., agt. Crawford.
28. West et al. agt. Hartsheld.
29. West et al. agt. Hartsheld.
40. Platt. Recr., agt. Crawford.
20. Appleton agt. Pillsbury.
21. Havitt agt. Wilson.
22. Adjacrated to Thomasy. June 3. at 12 m. Reserved cases.
29. Adjacrated to Thomasy. June 3. at 12 m. Reserved cases.
29. Regrenon Court.—Thial. Them.—Part. I.—Held by Brant. J.—Gen.
29. Mecune &c., agt. Converse, &c.
20. Homeing agt. Pannett.
29. McCune &c., agt. Converse, &c.
29. Rith agt. Ref. &c.
29. Rith agt. Ref. &c.
20. Homeing agt. Pannett.
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1207. Hopkins ag. Mercaptile Mut. Mr. Stevenson remidence was walled

anny of the prioritie inhabitants of that quarter, method becretary of the Trustery weaking at dare when the har him punder of